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TO THE

HON. JOHN STUART WORTLEY.

Bolt-court, 28. August, 1833.

SIR, In choosing to enter on the career of an author, you of course take upon yourself the weight of the perils of that profession; and, if it should be found that your productions merit ridicule and contempt, you will not, I hope, complain, and entertain the opinion that the epithet "*honourable*," put before your name, ought to be any protection to you against the effects of that sentence which common sense and truth shall pronounce upon your labours. You have published a pamphlet, entitled, "*A Brief Inquiry into the True Award of an EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENT between the Nation and its Creditors.*" I have read this pamphlet, the object of which is, to show that the industrious part of the nation *have not yet paid the fundholders enough*, and that it pays them *too little now*! Some people would call you mad, others would put before your name epithets very different from that which you have chosen to put there: I shall do neither; but shall content myself with showing, that you are, as to these matters, a person of rare simplicity, and of profound ignorance. When I was a boy, a huntsman, named GEORGE BRADLEY, who was huntsman to Mr. SMITHER, of HALE, very wantonly gave me a cut with his whip, because I jumped in amongst the dogs, pulled a hare from them, and got her scut, upon a little common, called SEAL common, near WAVERLY Abbey. I was only

about eight years old; but my mind was so strongly imbued with the principles of natural justice, that I did not rest satisfied with the mere calling of names, of which, however, I gave Mr. GEORGE BRADLEY a plenty. I sought to inflict a just punishment upon him; and, as I had not the means of proceeding *by force*, I proceeded by *cunning* in the manner that I am presently going to describe. I had not then read the Bible, much less had I read GROTIUS and PURFENDORF: I, therefore, did not know, that God and man had declared, that it was laudable to combat tyranny by *the sword*; but I did know what tyranny meant, reason being a sense of justice, and I thought that BRADLEY had been guilty of tyranny towards me; and the native resources of my mind, together with my resolution, made me inflict justice on him in the following manner.

Hounds (hare-hounds at least) will follow the trail of a red-herring as eagerly as that of a hare, and rather more so, the scent being stronger and more unbroken. I waited till BRADLEY and his pack were trailing for a hare in the neighbourhood of that same *Seal common*. They were pretty sure to find in the space of half-an-hour, and the hare was pretty sure to go up the common and over the hill to the south. I placed myself ready with a red-herring at the end of a string, in a dry field, and near a hard path, along which, or near to which, I was pretty sure the hare would go. I waited a long while; the sun was getting high; the scent bad; but, by-and-by, I heard the view-halloo and full cry. -I squatted down in the fern, and my heart bounded with the prospect of inflicting justice, when I saw my lady come skipping by, going off towards *Pepper-harrow*; that is to say, to the south. In a moment, I clapped down my herring, went off at a right angle towards the west, climbed up a steep bank very soon, where the horse-men, such as they were, could not fol-

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low; then on I went over the roughest part of the common that I could find, till I got to the pales of MOOR PARK, over which I went, there being holes at the bottom for the letting in of the hares. That part of the park was covered with short heath; and I gave some twirls about to amuse Mr. BRADLEY for half-an-hour. Then off I went, and down a hauger at last, to the bottom of which no horseman could get without riding round a quarter of a mile. At the bottom of the hauger was an alder-moor, in a swamp. There my herring ceased to perform its service. The river is pretty rapid: I tossed it in, that it might go back to the sea, and relate to its brethren the exploits of the land. I washed my hands in the water of the moor; and took a turn, and stood at the top of the hauger to witness the winding-up of the day's sport, which terminated a little before dusk in one of the dark days of November. After overrunning the scent a hundred times; after an hour's puzzling in the dry-field, after all the doubles and all the turns that the sea-born hare had given them, down came the whole *posse* to the swamp; the huntsman went round a mill-head not far off, and tried the other side of the river: "*No! d—n her, where can she be?*" And thus, amidst conjectures, disputations, mutual blamings, and swearings a plenty, they concluded, some of them half-leg deep in dirt, and going soaking home at the end of a drizzling day.

Now, say you, what has this to do with my pamphlet? Ah! it has every thing to do with it; for some wicked fellow has led you just such a dance as I led Mr. GEORGE BRADLEY. You have been put upon a *wrong scent*; you have been hunting a red-herring instead of a hare, though, it appears, you understand *Greek*, having taken a *Greek motto* for your pamphlet; which latter circumstance is to be added to a thousand other proofs which we have seen, that, generally speaking, the learned languages, as they are falsely called, are worse than useless. With this, I conclude this present letter, promising you,

that, if you be not, on Sunday, the 8. of September, a wiser politician than you ever yet have been, the fault shall not be that of him who has the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
W^m. COBBETT.

SIR JOHN KEY AND SON.

THIS affair must not be slurred over. It has been brought out by the spite of the two old factions against each other, and the result is, an exemplification of the old proverb, "that when such people fall out, honest men get their due." Not our due yet, to be sure; but we are put in a fair way of getting our due; and, if we do not actually get it, the fault will be our own, and will be justly imputable to us who are members of the House of Commons.

In order that my readers may have a clear and comprehensive view of this matter, it is necessary that I inform them, that there is an office under the Government, called the "*STATIONERY-OFFICE*." The business of this office is, to make contracts for paper, and other stationery, and to supply the different departments and offices under the Government; and also the two Houses of Parliament, their clerks, their committees, their printers and bookbinders, with the stationery which they stand in need of. To carry on the affairs of this office, there is a head officer, called a comptroller; under him there is a store-keeper; and after him come certain clerks. The business of the comptroller appears to be to make contracts, attend to the payments, and the like. The business of the store-keeper is that of inspecting paper and other articles, to see that they are good; or, at least, agreeable to the contract; and these parties, when they enter on their office, enter into bonds, with sureties for the due performance of the duties attached to their offices; and, of course, they must be twenty-one years of age, or their bonds and sureties are worthless in law.

Then, again, no member of the House of Commons can be a contractor under Government; nor can he have any share, directly or indirectly, in any contract; and if, while he be a contractor, or have any share, directly or indirectly, in a contract, he makes himself liable by law to pay a penalty of five hundred pounds sterling for every single day that he sits, or votes, in the House. We all know that KEY voted for the Irish Coercion Bill, and spoke for it; but, it is easy to *prove*, in a court of justice, that he sat in the House thirty or forty times.

Thus stand the establishments, the regulations, and the law, with regard to this subject. Some time ago, certain stationers of the city of London, twenty-seven in number, several of whom, be it observed, have had contracts themselves heretofore; and who, now, seeing the KEYS at the honey-pot, knowing how sweet the honey was, and, I dare say, thinking it a pity that it should be swallowed in any illegitimate manner, and, finally, urged on by the irresistible impulse of their public spirit, sent a petition to the House of Commons, alleging, that Sir JOHN KEY was the real contractor, while his brother, MUCKLESTON KEY pretended to be the contractor; and that Master KINGSMILL GROVE KEY, who had been appointed to be store-keeper and inspector of the paper at the Stationery-office, was the son of Sir JOHN KEY; and, moreover, was under age, and could not legally enter into bonds and give sureties; and, that the office had been obtained for him by the father giving a false certificate of his age, which the son also knew to be false.

This is, altogether, a very pretty story. The appointments in the Stationery-office are in the hands of the Treasury. The public-spirited petitioning stationers, in their anxiety to oust the KEYS from the honey-pot, prayed the House of Commons to inquire into the matter forthwith, in order that KEY might be ousted from his seat, and his son from his office. A select committee was appointed on the 5. of

August, consisting of the following members:

Sir Henry Hardinge
Lord Granville Somerset
Sir James Scarlett
Mr. William Ewart Gladstone
Mr. Frederick Shaw
Sir Matthew Ridley
Mr. Pelham
Mr. Shaw Lefevre
Mr. O'Connell
Colonel Evans
Sir Robert Peel
Lord Viscount Althorp
Lord John Russell
Mr. Francis Baring
Mr. Robert Gordon
Mr. Attorney-General
Mr. Nicholl
Mr. Herries
Mr. Halford
Mr. Hughes Hughes
Mr. Tennyson
Mr. John Sebright
Mr. Harvey.

This committee, of which Lord GRANVILLE SOMERSET was the chairman, made their report on the 16. of August. And they attach to their first report a mass of evidence consisting of forty-seven pages of folio print. This evidence will require looking into hereafter; but, at present, I shall content myself with some remarks upon the report. I insert this report in the latter part of this *Register*; and I beg the reader to go through it with great attention; for, it does, indeed, contain a pretty fair summary of the whole of the evidence. From it the reader will perceive, that, as soon as KEY discovered that he was blown, *he quitted his seat in Parliament*; and it will also be seen, by a document in the appendix, that young KEY *resigned his office* about the same time. Thus, the "*public-spirited stationers*" fairly drove the old drone and the young drone from the honey-pot. But is that to be ALL? Is there to be nothing in the way of *example* to wrong-doers? When a man is indicted, or informed against, *ex-officio* for a libel, the Attorney-General always winds up his peal of thunder, with rattling down upon the head of the unfor-

fortunate and devoted offender, "In defence of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity, and to the evil example of all others in like case offending." So far from making use of thunder like this, this mild and considerate committee, after having given the House the proof, that KEY being a contractor, and also sitting and voting as a member of Parliament at the same time; and, after having given the House the proof, that KEY and his son had, by means of a false statement, illegally obtained a lucrative office for the latter; this mild, this compassionate, this considerate committee conclude their report in the following words: "Upon the first subject referred to in the petition, your committee do not feel called upon to offer any opinion, in consequence of Sir John Key having vacated his seat in Parliament. Upon the second, your committee have thought the most advisable course was to present, without observations or comment, the foregoing summary of evidence, and to recommend the whole of the evidence itself to the perusal of the House."

What! and that ALL! That the "be-all" and the "end-all!" Have we no law-officers? There were some about two years ago, or little better, as I had reason to know. What! no prosecution for the sitting and voting; no proceeding for the false certificate of age! If this be the case, I should like to know why the woman was transported for anti-dating her certificate of marriage, in order to get a pension after the death of her sailor-husband. Oh, no! This shall not be the "be-all" and the "end-all," if I live to go into the House of Commons next year. Memory was not given us for nothing. There is something due on this score to the injured and burdened people; and, I trust that the House will not meet again without a resolution to do that which justice demands, if it be not done in the meanwhile by the order of the Ministers themselves.

RIDEAU CANAL.

THIS is a curious affair. It is a canal made and making in Canada. It has already cost about 800,000^l. of English money. We have voted, this year, 40,000^l. for the finishing of it. If the whole of this money had been taken and flung into the sea, I am of opinion, that it would have been better for this country. I have received a petition, only a few days ago, from Mr. HENRY HOWARD BURGESS, who now lives at BALTIMORE, and who was the chief clerk in conducting the affairs of this tremendous job. The petition sets forth, that immense sums of the public money have been wasted and plundered, under pretence of carrying on this canal. And it also sets forth, that the petitioner was ill treated and wronged, in consequence of his endeavours to cause justice to be done to the public.

Along with this petition I received two letters from the petitioner, and copies of certain letters to him, and concerning him, all of which, along with the petition, I put into the hands of Mr. STANLEY on Friday or Saturday last, leaving them to be kept, and read by him, if he chose, until to-day (Wednesday), eleven o'clock, when I sent for them, and had them brought to me at the House of Commons. So that I took nobody by surprise. I do not like underhanded proceedings: I like to tell people beforehand what I intend to do. I kept a copy of the petition, because the petitioner is at a distance; and when once presented, it was gone from me; and I told Mr. STANLEY that I had kept such copy.

To-day, at 12 o'clock, having five other petitions to present, I presented those five, and this petition of Mr. BURGESS the last; and, now, before I go further upon this subject, I will insert the *Morning Chronicle's* report of what took place upon the occasion; in order that Mr. BURGESS may see that I did not neglect my duty.

"Mr. COBBETT said he had six petitions to present. The first was from the rate-payers of the town of Warwick, against any alteration in the

" Beer Bill—praying also for the repeal
 " of the malt duty. The next was from
 " the Nottingham Political Union,
 " praying for an inquiry into the case
 " of Joshua Hobson, and that the ma-
 " gistrates be punished for their conduct
 " towards him. The third was from
 " Roger Middleton, of Newcastle-upon-
 " Tyne, complaining of the partial ad-
 " ministration of justice by two magis-
 " trates, who had fined him 5*l.*, and an-
 " other person but 5*s.*, for the same of-
 " fence; and the cause of his being so
 " heavily fined by a magistrate, his
 " having taken in a certain publication.
 " The hon. Member said he believed
 " that statement to be correct, from in-
 " formation which he had received from
 " a respectable source. Magistrates
 " were partial in many instances, and it
 " was the duty of the law-officers of the
 " crown to take notice of such conduct.
 " The fourth petition was from Thomas
 " Murphy, of Dublin, gracer and spirit-
 " dealer, against the spy system in the
 " metropolitan police. The fifth was
 " from Swansea, in favour of the Stay
 " of Tithes Suits Bill. The sixth was
 " from Henry Howard Burgess of Bal-
 " timore, in the United States, relating
 " to the Rideau Canal. The hon. Mem-
 " ber said he believed that canal to have
 " been one of the worst jobs of the
 " Wellington administration, and he
 " also believed that if his Majesty's Go-
 " vernment and the House did what they
 " ought to do, they could obtain not
 " less than 200,000*l.* to the Treasury,
 " which would, he was sure, be a great
 " comfort to the noble Lord opposite.
 " The latter petition contained allega-
 " tions of misconduct against Lieut-
 " Col. By, and stated that the public
 " money was misapplied to a consider-
 " able extent. It also stated that, in
 " consequence of those circumstances,
 " the petitioner thought fit to withdraw
 " from the situation he held on the es-
 " tablishment, and to forward a state-
 " ment to the Government, pointing out
 " the matters of which he complained,
 " and requesting an inquiry.
 " The hon. Member was interrupted
 " in his speech by the entrance of the
 " Usher of the Black Rod, who sum-

" moned the House to the House of
 " Peers, to hear the Royal Assent given
 " by commission to some bills. The
 " Speaker and several Members pro-
 " ceeded to the House of Lords, and, on
 " their return, the Speaker read a list
 " of the bills to which the Royal Assent
 " had been given.

" Mr. CONNERT resumed. He could
 " say that all the allegations in the
 " petition were true; he believed them
 " to be substantially true. He did not
 " suppose that hundreds of
 " thousands of the public money could
 " be stolen in Canada, but he believed
 " that such was the case, from what he
 " had seen in some of the colonies.
 " He had resided eight years of his life
 " in the colonies of America, and he
 " had witnessed the enormous plunder
 " which was committed. It had been
 " said that this petitioner was not in his
 " right senses. It always happened
 " that when any accusation was brought
 " against any official person, some im-
 " morality was found out against the
 " accuser; and, if no immorality, mad-
 " ness; and if he had ever committed
 " an assault, or had blundered into the
 " bed of another man's wife, it was cer-
 " tain of being brought out in answer
 " to his charges. Who was to believe
 " such a man's allegations about the
 " Rideau Canal! Such charges against
 " him failing, insanity is resorted to.
 " In short, every man who accuses any
 " branch of this Government of miscon-
 " duct, is either a *bad* man, or a *mad*
 " man. Mr. Burgess, having testi-
 " monials under the hand of Colonel By
 " himself, to prove that he was not a
 " bad man, was, it was rumoured, to
 " be set down as a mad man. But his
 " (Mr. Cobbett's) firm conviction was,
 " that if this mad man were brought to
 " England, and were to point out the
 " persons and papers to be sent for by
 " a committee of the House of Com-
 " mons, a hundred thousand pounds or
 " two would be recovered."

" Mr. STANLEY said, that before the
 " petition from Mr. Burgess was laid
 " on the table, he wished to say a few
 " words. He had applied, as was his
 " duty, to the Ordnance for such infor-

" mation as they might be able to give,
 " and he was afraid Mr. Burgess was
 " labouring under some mental delu-
 " sion, inasmuch as there had been a cer-
 " tificate furnished by the medical gentle-
 " men who had examined him, and they
 " certified that he was labouring under
 " mental delusion, and he (Mr. Stanley)
 " was sorry to say, that it was caused by
 " intemperance. His only object at
 " present, was to show the House and the
 " hon. Gentleman opposite, that, so far
 " as inquiry and investigation went,
 " Mr. Burgess had nothing to complain
 " of. In 1826 Mr. Burgess was ap-
 " pointed engineer. In the beginning
 " of 1830, without assigning any rea-
 " son, he suggested an intention of re-
 " signing the situation he held. His
 " resignation was not then accepted;
 " but in the latter end of the month of
 " March he was removed for neglect of
 " duty. He then returned to England,
 " and made many complaints before the
 " Ordnance; and in consequence of these
 " complaints, the strictest investigation
 " was ordered on the subject. In Sep-
 " tember, 1831, on the representation
 " of this very Mr. Burgess that his
 " presence was indispensable, that he
 " alone could furnish the documents,
 " and that he alone could lay all the
 " information before a tribunal, a com-
 " mittee of inquiry was appointed at Ca-
 " nada, and Mr. Burgess was paid all
 " his expenses out to that place, in or-
 " der that he might be on the spot. An
 " investigation was commenced, when
 " Mr. Burgess suddenly made a com-
 " plaint that the court was not an open
 " court, and that they did not examine
 " on oath, which they had not the power
 " of doing, and without saying a word,
 " Mr. Burgess suddenly disappeared.
 " His brother had also been brought
 " from Quebec at the expense of the
 " Government, and, on the eve of his
 " being brought before the committee
 " of inquiry, he also disappeared. A
 " very long report had been made by
 " the commissioners, which consisted of
 " four volumes of evidence, which were
 " transmitted to the Ordnance, and the
 " master-general of the Ordnance care-
 " fully went through the whole of it,

" and which, if the hon. Member for
 " Oldham wished to see, he was per-
 " fectly at liberty to read from the be-
 " ginning to the end. Independent of
 " this inquiry, the whole matter of the
 " Rideau Canal had already been the
 " subject of two all-searching com-
 " mittees of inquiry. With respect to
 " Mr. Burgess's claims for money, they
 " lay a little on the wrong side of the
 " account; the Ordnance would be very
 " happy to have an opportunity of ba-
 " lancing Mr. Burgess's account, when-
 " ever he should appear in this country.
 " The Ordnance account stood thus:—
 " There was a debt due from the Ord-
 " nance to him and his brother of 8*l*.
 " and there was a debt set against him,
 " due to the Ordnance, of 91*l*. But he
 " being in the United States, it was ra-
 " ther difficult to proceed against him
 " for it; but in the event of his ever
 " coming to this country, Mr. Burgess
 " might rely upon it that the first step the
 " Ordnance would take, would be to ar-
 " rest him for the 91*l*. due from him to
 " the Ordnance, and then it would be
 " brought before another searching tri-
 " bunal, instead of a committee of the
 " House of Commons, but where Mr.
 " Burgess could make his defence.
 " Mr. COBBETT, in answer to the
 " statement of the Right Hon. Secre-
 " tary, read a letter [*inserted below*]
 " from Colonel By to Colonel Howard,
 " saying every thing that was good of
 " this young man, extolling his dili-
 " gence, his ability, his fidelity, and
 " insisting on the justice of making a
 " permanent provision for him in some
 " place under the Government. This
 " letter was dated on the 29. of Novem-
 " ber, 1829; and the right hon. Secre-
 " tary had said that the insanity
 " produced by intemperance, became
 " absolutely intolerable in the month of
 " March, 1830; so that, in the short
 " space of four months, this young man's
 " habits, character, and mind, had all
 " undergone a complete revolution,
 " (here Mr. Stanley answered across the
 " table, they had undergone a complete
 " revolution). Well, (proceeded Mr.
 " Cobbett) but here is another letter,
 " coming from the Board of Ordnance

" in England itself, and signed by Col. Butler. This letter is dated in the month of October, 1831; and in this letter Colonel Butler informed Mr. Burgess, who was then at Liverpool, that there was a passage provided for him at the public expense to go to New York, and that the consul there was ordered to pay him money to bear his expenses to Canada; and yet we are now told, that he was certified to be insane in the month of March 1830! And did the Board of Ordnance thus send a madman to sea? In short, if they did do this, what becomes of their humanity, and what becomes of their care of the public money? He (Mr. Cobbett) believed the right hon. Gentleman was deceived by those who had described the situation and character of this young man. As to the Court of Inquiry held in Canada, he only wished the right hon. Gentleman had seen such colonial management as he had witnessed for eight years of his life. If Mr. Burgess owed 80l. or 90l. he (Mr. C.) would pay the money out of his own pocket, but his firm opinion was that the Ordnance dared not face Mr. Burgess, and dared not bring him to England. The House would do as they pleased, he had discharged his duty in the manner he thought best, and the House would discharge its duty, he had no doubt, in the manner that it ought to discharge it.

This charge of insanity, arising from a long course of drunkenness, had been instilled into the mind of Mr. STANLEY by some people in the Board of Ordnance; and backed as he was by Mr. MABERLY, who belongs to that Board, I believe, the defence seemed triumphant, till I read the letter of Colonel BY which, in justice to Mr. BURGESS, I here insert, before I go farther with my remarks.

" Royal Engineers' Office,

" Rideau Canal, 29. Nov., 1829.

" Sir,—Mr. H. Howard Burgess, a young man recommended to me by the Lord Bishop of Quebec, in August, 1826, and who has continued with me from that to the present

moment, having mentioned to me that it would afford him great satisfaction if I would give him a certificate of his good conduct during the time he has been employed in my office, I have the honour of assuring you, that no young man could have conducted himself more to my entire satisfaction; and I regret extremely, that the situation he holds under me will cease with the service on which I am now employed, about the middle of August, 1831; but should it be in my power to obtain for him any one of the situations that must be created at the opening of the Rideau Canal, I will do all in my power to procure one for him; but as these places will, in all probability, be at the disposal of the Lords of the Treasury, your having the kindness to use your interest, may be the means of securing to him the situation of collector of the lock tolls at one of the stations; a situation I think he richly merits, from the uniform good conduct and unremitting attention he has at all times shown since he has been employed in the Royal Engineer Department at the Rideau Canal. Trusting you will excuse this liberty,

" I have the honour to be, Sir,

" Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) " JOHN BY,

" Lieut.-Col. Royal Engineers,

" Com. Rideau Canal,

" Upper Canada,

" To Col. Howard, &c. &c. &c."

This was what we call a staggerer. This letter was written on the 29. of November, 1829; and in March, 1830, there had been a complete and total revolution in the character of this young man: from being the person described as above, he had become, in March, in just four months, to a day, a person afflicted with insanity arising from drunkenness! This was something so wonderful as for the House scarcely to be able to swallow it. But, this was not all that the House had to swallow, for, from the following document, which is a letter written to Mr. BURGESS, he being at LIVERPOOL, in the month of October, 1831, directing him to go to

Canada at the public expense, and recognising him as actually in the public employ; which letter was, and is, as follows.

Office of Ordnance,

Oct. 4, 1831.

"SIR,—The board having received a communication from the commissioners of the navy, signifying that they have directed Lieut. Browne, then agent at Liverpool, to provide you with a passage to New York, I have it in command to acquaint you therewith, in addition to my letter of the 1. instant, and to desire you will apply to Lieut. Browne accordingly, immediately upon your receiving this communication, and that you will proceed by the conveyance which may be allotted for you by that officer.

"I am at the same time to inform you, that the British Consul at New York will be requested by the Board to pay you the sum of 10*l*. on your arrival at that place, to defray your expenses to Quebec.

"I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) G. BUTLER.

"For the secretary."

So, if Mr. BURGESS were insane, what a pretty Government was here! What a pretty Board of Ordnance! sending him five thousand miles, three by water, and two by land, and two hundred miles to Liverpool to begin with, and authorising him to draw money from the consul at New York; and this a man, in verification of whose insanity "two physicians had signed a certificate!" Two government physicians, I suppose! Two Ordnance physicians, I guess! Two physicians at By-Town, I dare be sworn! Two physicians that dined at the mess, I take it! Ah! Mr. STANLEY! You sit upon a bench proverbial for wisdom; and from its nature engendering cheers; you are a clever, and a frank, and, I verily believe, an honest man; and a great deal too frank to deal with these colonial devils, and a great deal too honest for them to trust you with their secrets:

you have great power and great patronage; but, if you had all the hands of BRIARIUS, all the eyes of ARGUS, and as many ears as eyes, you could not keep those people honest. You could not do the work yourself; you could not find any body to assist you, that would not league with the cheaters; all that you can do is to inspire terror; and that you can do only by attending to all complaints that are made, and by subjecting the delinquents to committees of the House of Commons. They laugh at "boards," at "courts of inquiry," and "courts of law"; but they, who are afraid of neither God nor devil, tremble at the thought of debates in the House, and of committees "up stairs." Of auditors and clerks of the cheque, and all that rubbish, they have seen too much to care a pin about it; but they cannot endure the terrible ordeal of St. STEPHEN'S; for there, by hook or by crook, first or last, every thing comes out.

This matter must now rest for awhile; but, I much question, if the respectable inhabitants of By-Town will have such sweet sleep as they have been accustomed to. I have very seldom undertaken anything that I did not go through with; I have not yet undertaken this matter at all; and I shall not, till I have made further inquiry. If I find grounds to proceed, which I think I shall, I will go steadily on till this matter be put to rights.

It appears that Mr. BURGESS made an application to Mr. EWART, member for Liverpool, similar to that which he has now made to me. It also appears, that Mr. EWART communicated with the Board of Ordnance, and that that Board satisfied him that Mr. BURGESS was insane; and he, therefore, did not present his petition. Mr. EWART and I differ in the estimate of our duties. I think it my duty to present any petition which is worded in a manner respectful to the House, and containing a prayer for something that the House can grant, and which does not contain indecent expressions towards anybody else. I hold it to be convenient, proper, and fair, to show a petition, before it be

presented to any member of the House against whom it contains a specific allegation; and, if the petition allege malversation against persons in a particular department of the Government, propriety, as well as convenience, dictates the showing of such petition to the head of that department, before it be presented: but to withhold the petition, to keep it from the knowledge of the House, because the parties to whom it is shown, say that it is groundless, is what I hold I have **NO RIGHT** to do. The right of petition is an absolute right; and I am a wrong-doer, when a petition is deposited with me, if I do not present it, if it be in conformity with the above-mentioned rule. If disrespectful to the House, it is not my duty to present it; because I have no right to insult the House: if it pray for what the House cannot legally grant, I have a right to refuse to present it; because it is not my duty to be instrumental in the fostering of folly; but, I have no right to refuse to present a petition because any one tells me it is groundless or false.

If we were to adopt the rule, which would seem to be contended for in this case; that is to say, if we were to refuse to present petitions merely because they were said to be false by those against whom they were pointed, the "right of petition" would become a most beautiful farce. It would be like old ELLENBOROUGH's liberty of the press: namely, "a right to say any thing that could give nobody pain." Boards! Offices! Departments! Magistrates! Police Spies! Tax-gatherers! Parsons! Show them your petitions against them; they would all swear that they are false, to be sure; and, who the devil else have the people to petition against? It is power that you have to petition against; and these are all so many powers, which you can come at by no means other than that of petition, to those who have a right to call the exercise of all power to account. For private wrong-doers there are the courts of law; there are the constable and beadle and jailer and hangman; and, if they do not deal with offenders rough-

ly enough, the fault is not theirs; but for public wrongs there is no mode of proceeding effectually, but by petition to Parliament, whose duty, and the very first of whose duties it is, to attend patiently to a statement of the grievances of the people, and to redress them to the utmost of its power. Its next duty is to spare the people's purses; and this was a duty to be performed in the present case.

I have not the smallest doubt of the desire of Mr. STANLEY to see perfect justice done in this case: to entertain such doubt would be to set reason and nature at defiance; but I may doubt, and I do doubt, his power to cause that justice to be done without the assistance of the House of Commons; and I am very sure, that, though clever and industrious and zealous and acute, he must see a great deal more than he has yet seen, before he can bring his mind to believe in the existence of so much craft, united with so much brass, as are to be found in the colonial chiefs and their underlings. It always was so, since there were colonies in the world. The utmost that any government can do, is, to check the planderings, and keep them within moderate bounds. This RIDEAU canal job seems to have over-stepped all bounds; and, a good sounding example might have a salutary effect in all our colonies in every part of the world; and, if there be sufficient cause for making that example, it would be a shame, indeed, if the Parliament would not make it. For my part I shall do all that I can to cause justice to be done to the public.

The newspapers give no report of what was said, either by Mr. MABERLY or Mr. EWART. It was, indeed, little more than an exchange of compliments, tending, however, to strengthen and confirm the statement of Mr. STANLEY. I must just add, that Mr. STANLEY observed, that this matter belonged to the *Ordnance department*, and not to his. I must protest against this principle. It is an affair belonging to the colonies; and he has the sway over the colonies. If members of Parliament were to condescend to dance attendance at, or to

make applications to, subaltern departments, they would themselves be persons to be pitied rather than to be confided in. For my part, my business is with the House of Commons, and the House of Commons alone; and, if I communicate with any department, it will be because I think such communication fair and useful; but never will I, while I am a member of Parliament, communicate with any but the head of that department. In conclusion, I think it right to say, that I have a very high opinion of Mr. STANLEY'S integrity and industry, and in his zeal for the public service; but that I am sure that he has been deceived with regard to this matter. For instance, the newspaper reports make him say, that "two medical men certified the insanity of Mr. BURGESS." But, in the presence of all his colleagues and about a hundred members, he did say "two physicians" had signed that certificate. I wondered how the devil two physicians got to "By-Town!" Oh! my God! I wish I could go to "By-Town," with Mr. BURGESS along with me! How soon would I rummage out that rat's nest, and get at all the hoards of peas and beans and dried meat! The two physicians, Mr. STANLEY will be surprised to find, to be a brace of regimental or garrison surgeons; their science improved by opportunities of making philosophical observations at the mess at "By-Town," I take it. But, again I say, that no human being can be a match for these people, unless he has lived amongst them upon the spot; and, even then, he must be what the Berkshire folks say of the Bristol men, "A man to sleep with one eye at a time." I am sorry that Mr. STANLEY has espoused the cause of these people; and, I am very sure, that he will have to acknowledge his error on the subject.

I think it will be the duty of every honest editor of a newspaper in the King's dominions, to publish this whole article from the beginning to the end. It is a subject of great public interest, and the publicity is an act of bare justice towards Mr. Burgess, who has thus been proclaimed throughout the world as a drunkard and a madman, and whose

only crime is, that of making accusations against persons, who, he says, have squandered and misappropriated the public money. The debt of Mr. BURGESS to the Ordnance is a curious affair. He clearly shows, that they are in his debt to the amount of 800*l.*, and they keep him from Canada by a threat to arrest him. I sent, as I observed before, all his documents to Mr. STANLEY, many days before I presented his petition; and, if I undertake to carry this matter through, every step that I take shall be made known to the public.

PETITIONS.

I PRESENTED the following petitions yesterday (Wednesday), making the last of about two hundred and fifty that I have had to present during this session; a part of my duty which I have always looked upon as the most imperative, and which I have always performed in the best manner that time and circumstances would enable me to perform it.

1. *Retailers of Beer, Warwick.* Prays that no alteration may be made in the Beer Bill; and that the malt tax may be repealed.
2. *Nottingham Political Union.* Prays for inquiry into the case of Joshua Hobson; and that the magistrates may be punished.
3. *Roger Middleton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* Complains of the partial administration of justice by two magistrates, W. Brandling and C. J. Bigge, Esqrs.; states that they fined petitioner 5*l.* and another man 5*s.* for the same offence, alleging as a reason, that petitioner took in the *Newcastle Press newspaper*; prays for redress.
4. *THOMAS HALPIN, DUBLIN, Grocer and Spirit Dealer.* Complains of the conduct of the police at Dublin; that they are employed as spies; and prays the House to put a stop to such practices.
5. *SWANERA (Wales).* In favour of the *Tithes Stay of Actions Bill.*

6. Mr. HENRY HOWARD BURGESS, Baltimore, United States, America. Complains of speculation in the Rideau canal job; and prays, that the House will cause the Board of Ordnance to pay him certain monies, which he alleges are due to him, and improperly withheld; but particularly prays, that an inquiry may take place into the manner in which the money has been squandered.

When I presented the petition from NEWCASTLE, Sir M. WHITE RIDLEY appeared to express a doubt of the correctness of the statement contained in the petition; and he asked the names of the two magistrates. I repeated the names, and I expected to hear something in the way of defence of these magistrates; but, I heard nothing. Magistrates, like other men, are liable to do wrong, whether from error of judgment, or bad intention. The former is always to be presumed, unless there be staring proof of the latter; and, if this were not the case, nobody would be a magistrate. It is the pressing interest of every good man, that the peace should be effectually kept. To do this there must be great power and large discretion lodged in the hands of the magistrates. It is not to be expected, that those persons, in the punishing or restraining of whom these are exercised, will be *pleased* with those who exercise them, any more than we expect an apprentice boy to be pleased with his master, when he chastises him. Therefore, complaints against magistrates ought to be received with great caution; but, on the other hand if they be not received at all, or be not attended to; if you lay down the rule, that they always do right, or, that they must be supported in what they do, whether right or wrong, you proclaim the existence of a most intolerable tyranny. And, though they may be proceeded against in the Court of King's Bench, the difficulties are so great, that, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, there is, in effect, no remedy for you. In the very flagrant case of Mr. HOBSON of HUDDERSFIELD, for instance, though there was a clear violation of law,

though it was unlawful to sentence Mr. HOBSON to be put into a place, where the rules required that he should be treated like a felon, or a person guilty of misdemeanour; yet, here was plenty of scope to plead "*error of judgment*;" and, besides, there were the *delay* and the enormous *expenses*. A petition to the House of Commons, therefore, was the mode of proceeding; and, such petition ought to have been presented the moment that Mr. HOBSON was in prison. This is another proof of the value of the right of petition.

Having mentioned the case of Mr. HOBSON, I think it right to state here, that I wrote a letter to him one day last week, directed to him at the House of Correction at WAKEFIELD, Yorkshire. In this letter I told him, that I had heard, that the Secretary of State intended to order his release and the remission of his fine, in consequence of the unjust treatment that he had received; and I concluded with advising him not again to expose himself to the consequence of similar proceedings against him; that, whatever the law might be, the disobeying of it, as long as it existed, must be attended with bad consequences to himself. I hope that Mr. HOBSON got this letter; but I mention it here, because I have read, or heard, that Mr. HOBSON's letters have been intercepted.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

Thursday, Aug. 29.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE Speaker took the chair at a quarter to two. On our admission into the gallery, we found Sir R. Inglis in possession of the House. The hon. Baronet, after presenting the 42nd Report of the Committee on Petitions, went on to state the comparative duration of the present session with the sittings of some of its predecessors. It had sat twice the number of days, and thrice the number of hours of former sessions. The celebrated reform Parliament sat 119 days; the present ses-

sion 142 days and 1,270 hours. In 1806, Parliament sat 129 days and 645 hours. In 1807, it sat 104 days, and on an average 5 hours a day, and in 1811 the average was $4\frac{1}{2}$ each day. This session had sat nine hours a day during its sittings on an average, and for much the larger half of the session, since Easter, very considerably more than 12 hours a day. The hon. Baronet considered it but justice to state these facts, being due to the labour and accuracy of the committee and its officers, who had been appointed to superintend the printing of the public petitions.

Mr. CORNBETT wished to know from the Solicitor-General whether those individuals who had been illegally tried at Clerkenwell, and were now at Portsmouth sentenced to transportation, were not to undergo another trial?

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, those who had been tried at the Old Bailey, had been tried again by commission. He had made application as to those now referred to, and the answer was (as we understood), that their sentence should not be carried into effect.

Mr. S. RICE brought up the third report of the Commissioners of Excise.

THE EARL OF WARWICK.

Colonel EVANS said, that in consequence of the extraordinary answer which the noble Lord (Althorp) had given on the subject of the Earl of Warwick, which had been matter of astonishment to a great portion of the country, that Government was not prepared to state what course it should adopt, he considered it due to the dignity of that House and to the rights and privileges of the Commons of England, without the slightest intention of impeaching that noble Lord, and with the sincerest desire that he might be able to refute the allegations brought against him, to submit to the House the following resolution:—The hon. Gentleman then read the following resolution:—"That it appearing by the report of the select committee appointed to make inquiry into the circumstance

of the late election for the borough of Warwick, that the right hon. the Earl of Warwick, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and a Peer of the realm, in violation of the resolutions and standing orders of the House, and of the law of the land, is deeply implicated by his agents, and the application of large sums of money in various corrupt and illegal practices during the last election of the borough of Warwick, and that Alexander Brown, the steward, and various aldermen and burgesses of the borough, were implicated in various illegal practices, the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute the Earl of Warwick, and all others named or described in the report of the said select committee, as concerned in the unlawful proceedings aforesaid.

Mr. CORNBETT seconded the motion.

Lord ALTHORP complained, that he had been taken by surprise by the resolutions, and he would leave it to the hon. Gentleman himself, whether, without any previous notice, and a motion being on the books for the next session, he should persevere in it. The House was called to direct a prosecution altogether without precedent, and without an opportunity of discussing the merits of the case. (Hear, hear). He had stated last night, that no written answer had yet been returned by the Earl of Warwick to the letter which had been written to him; but because he (Lord Althorp) had not been able to state what course Government, under those circumstances, meant to pursue, he was astonished to hear that this statement, which he had made yesterday, if, indeed, it were known throughout the county, could possibly have excited that dissatisfaction and alarm which the hon. and gallant Member had described. That seemed as strange a conclusion as he had ever heard any gentleman draw from such premises. Government was determined not to protect any individual in the violation of the privileges of that House, and was perfectly ready next session to deal with the matter.

Sir S. WHALLEY and Mr. C. FERGUSON spoke in favour of the resolution,

but recommended its withdrawal till next session.

Sir R. INGLIS spoke against it.

Colonel EVANS rose to address the House, but was called to order by the Speaker, Sir Augustus Clifford having entered to summons the Commons to the Upper House.

On his return the SPEAKER read his Majesty's speech, shook hands with the Ministers, and retired.

His Majesty having concluded his speech, the Lord Chancellor, by the direction of the King, announced the prorogation of Parliament till Wednesday, the 31st of October. His Majesty appeared to be in exceedingly good health; mounted the steps of the Throne with a firm step, and read his speech with a clear loud voice.

PROROGATION

OF PARLIAMENT.

His Majesty having signified his intention to prorogue the Parliament in person, the usual preparations were made suitable to an occasion of so great a matter of state ceremony.

In the course of the forenoon, vast numbers of persons began to congregate on the line of the Royal procession, from St. James's Palace to the House of Lords. A great number of police were stationed on the same line to preserve order and regularity, under the superintendence of Commissioners Rowan and Mayne. Sir Frederick A. Rowe, chief magistrate of Bow-street, was also on duty, and in the immediate vicinity of the entrance to the House of Lords and Commons, Mr. Lee, the deputy high constable of Westminster, had stationed a strong party of the local constabulary of the city of Westminster, to prevent interruption to the members in their progress to those Houses.

About one o'clock a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards Blue was stationed along the line of approach, and at the same time a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards (first regiment)

dismounted, arrived, and lined the gallery leading from the royal entrance at the House of Lords to the Painted Chamber. Both that gallery, and the Painted Chamber, contained a great number of ladies of rank and fashion.

In the interior of the House of Lords the scene was very animating. About twelve o'clock the Peeresses began to arrive, and take their seats on the Peers' benches. A greater number of those ladies attended upon this, than almost upon any former similar occasion, and the effect was very striking. By the time his Majesty arrived, there must have been at least 150 ladies present, and but little room was left for the Peers, of whom, indeed, there was but a comparatively small number. All the Peers wore their robes and orders.

The gallery appropriated to strangers, was crowded at an early hour.

The Lord Chancellor entered the House about one o'clock, and after prayers were read by the Bishop of Hereford, gave judgment in the case of a Scotch appeal, the particulars of which were of no public interest. The House then adjourned during pleasure.

Most of the Judges took their seats on the Woolsack, and Prince Talleyrand, Prince Esterhazy, and nearly all the other Ambassadors from Foreign Powers occupied seats on the Bishops' Benches.

The King entered the House at a quarter past two o'clock, the Commons having been called in, and the Speaker made his speech, his Majesty said—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In opening the present Parliament, I stated that never at any time had subjects of greater interest and magnitude called for your attention.

"The manner in which you have discharged the duties thus committed to you, now demands my warmest acknowledgments, and enables me to close a session not more remarkable for its extended duration, than for the patient and persevering industry which you have displayed in many laborious inqui-

ries, and in perfecting the various legislative measures which have been brought under your consideration.

"I continue to receive from my Allies, and from all Foreign Powers, assurances of their friendly disposition.

"I regret that I cannot yet announce to you the conclusion of a definitive arrangement between Holland and Belgium, but the convention which, in conjunction with the King of the French, I concluded in May last with the King of the Netherlands, prevents a renewal of hostilities in the Low Countries, and thus affords a fresh security for the general continuance of peace.

"Events which have lately taken place in Portugal have induced me to renew my diplomatic relations with that kingdom, and I have accredited a Minister to the court of her Most Faithful Majesty at Lisbon.

"You may rest assured, that I look with the greatest anxiety to the moment when the Portuguese Monarchy, so long united with this country by the ties of alliance, and by the closest bonds of interest, may be restored to a state of peace, and may regain its former prosperity.

"The hostilities which had disturbed the peace of Turkey, have been terminated; and you may be assured, that my attention will be carefully directed to any events which may affect the present state or the future independence of that empire.

"An investigation, carefully prosecuted during the last session, has enabled you to renew the charter of the Bank of England, on terms which appear to be well calculated to sustain public credit, and to secure the usefulness of that important establishment.

"The laborious inquiries carried on

by the committees of both Houses of Parliament for several successive sessions, have also enabled you to bring the affairs of the East India Company to a satisfactory adjustment. I have the most confident expectation that the system of Government thus established will prove to have been wisely framed for the improvement and happiness of the natives of India, whilst by the opening of the China trade, a new field has been afforded for the activity and enterprise of British commerce.

"The state of slavery in my colonial possessions has necessarily occupied a portion of your time and your attention commensurate with the magnitude and difficulty of the subject, whilst your deliberations have been guided by the paramount considerations of justice and humanity, the interests of the colonial proprietors have not been overlooked. I trust that the future proceedings of the Assemblies, and the conduct of all classes in my colonies, may be such as to give full effect to the benevolent intentions of the legislature, and to satisfy the just expectations of my people.

"I observe with satisfaction that the amendment of the law has continued to occupy your attention, and that several important measures have been adopted, by some of which the titles to property have been rendered more secure, and the conveyance of it more easy; while by others the proceedings in courts, both of law and equity, have been made more expeditious and less costly. The establishment of the Court of Privy Council is another improvement, which, while it materially assists suitors at home, will, I trust, afford substantial relief to those in my foreign possessions.

"You may rest assured that there is no part of your labours which I regard with a deeper interest than that which

tends, by well-considered amendments of the law, to make justice easily accessible to all my subjects.

"With this view I have caused a commission to be issued for digesting into one body the enactments of the Criminal Law, and for inquiring how far, and by what means, a similar process may be extended to the other branches of our jurisprudence. I have also directed commissions to be issued for investigating the state of the municipal corporations throughout the United Kingdom. The result of their inquiries will enable you to mature more means which may seem best fitted to place the internal government of corporate cities and towns upon a solid foundation, in respect of their finances, their judicature, and their police. In the meantime, two important acts have been passed, for giving constitutions upon sound principles to the royal and parliamentary burghs of Scotland, and your attention will hereafter be called to the expediency of extending similar advantages to the unincorporated towns in England, which have now acquired the right of returning members to Parliament.

"It was with the greatest pain that I felt myself compelled to call upon you for additional powers to control and punish the disturbers of the public peace in Ireland. This call was answered, as I confidently expected, by your loyalty and firmness. I have not found it necessary, except in a very limited degree, to use the powers thus confided to me, and I have now the satisfaction of informing you, that the spirit of insubordination and violence which had prevailed to so alarming an extent, has been in a great measure subdued.

"I look forward with anxiety to the

time when, the painful necessity of continuing this measure, of great but unavoidable severity, may cease; and I have given my assent, with unqualified satisfaction, to the various salutary and remedial measures which, during the course of the present session, have been proposed to me for my acceptance.

"The acts which, in pursuance of my recommendation, you have passed with respect to the temporalities of that branch of the united church which is established in Ireland, and for the immediate and total abolition of vestry assessments, and the acts for the better regulation of Juries, both as to their civil and criminal functions, afforded the best proof that full reliance may be placed on the Parliament of the United Kingdom for the introduction of such beneficial improvements as may ensure the welfare of all classes of my subjects; thus effectually cementing that legislative union which, with your support, it is my determination to maintain inviolate.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year. The estimates proposed to you, by my directions, were considerably lower than those of former sessions; and you have wisely applied the savings which have thus been effected to a diminution of the public burdens. In this course of judicious economy, combined with a due regard to the exigencies of the State, I am persuaded that you will persevere, and thus confirm the title which you have acquired to general confidence as the faithful guardians of the honour of the Crown, and of the true interests of the people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In returning to your respective counties you will carry with you the gratifying reflection, that your labours have been assiduously employed for the benefit of your fellow-citizens. During the recess, your attention will be equally directed to the same important object: and in this useful, and honourable discharge both of your public and private duties under the blessing of Divine Providence I confidently rely for the encouragement and support of my people in that love of liberty and order—that spirit of industry and obedience to the laws, and that moral worth which constitute the safety and happiness of nations."

"Of course, I have no time to make any commentary on this speech; and, indeed, if I had time, sober thoughts could not be the inmates of my mind, for, at least, eight-and-forty hours after seeing the King seated on the throne with the crown on his head, and the Lord Treasurer, and the Lord High Chancellor, and the gold staff, and the great seal, and all the golden robes, and all the lords, and all the goddesses, mothers, and daughters; after hearing those sublime words "*Le Roi le veut*" repeated so often, and with emphasis so learned! Oh! my honest hand-loom weaving constituents little thought what perils they were exposing me to. I have got home with my head upon my shoulders, 'tis true; but to say that it is the same steady head that it was before, I cannot. Our poor Speaker, though loaded with gold enough, too, looked nothing, when he got before these gods and goddesses, and, as to us, his flock, we seemed to be looking about for some place to get out of sight. Let republicans laugh as long as they will, at what they call "nonsensical show;" it has a great deal more sense in it than they are aware of. Fields and groves and deserts and mountains are not the

places to philosophize in; the bar of the House of Lords with the King upon the throne, is the place to study philosophy. But I must leave off, for my head is not steady enough to proceed.

PROTEST OF THE LORDS AGAINST

THE BANK CHARTER BILL.

26. August, 1833.

"Dissentient, 1st. Because no subject who is in possession of a valuable privilege ought to be deprived of it, except by the judgment of a court of justice, after a patient hearing of his case, and by an impartial decision upon it, uninfluenced by party or popular feeling. The taking from any one a right or privilege by a declaratory law, supported only by an opinion of the law-officers of the Crown, (which opinion has never been laid before this House), and without the authority or the sanction of the judges, is an arbitrary and oppressive proceeding, and contrary to the uniform practice of Parliament.

"2d. Because the clause which it was proposed to substitute for the declaratory clause contained in this bill would have afforded all the protection to the public which they have ever had, and have prevented the Bank from enjoying any exclusive privilege which it does not at present legally possess. The clause in the bill takes from the Bank a privilege it has always enjoyed, and which privilege, with a full knowledge of all the circumstances of the case, it was agreed, by the promoters of the bill, and the Governor and Directors, to continue to the Bank. The altering of this bargain exposes the proceedings of the legislature to the imputation of a breach of faith.

"3d. Because, although the preamble of the declaratory clause itself expressly states that it is the intention of the legislature that the Governor and Company of the Bank of Eng-

land shall continue to hold and enjoy all the exclusive privileges of banking given them by any act of Parliament, and although by the letter and spirit of all the statutes relating to that corporation the exclusive privilege of banking, which includes the receiving of deposits as well as the issuing of bills or notes, is secured to the Governor and Company, so that no corporation or company consisting of more than six partners can carry on a bank of deposit or issue in London, or within 65 miles thereof, this clause, under the pretence of removing doubts as to the construction of these acts, enables corporations and companies composed of an unlimited number of partners, to open banks of deposit in any part of England. It has been repeatedly judicially declared by the late Lord Kenyon, Mr. Justice Grose, and other eminent judges, that, if doubts arise as to the true construction of an act of Parliament, such doubts may be removed by contemporaneous usage. There has been a uniform usage in favour of this exclusive privilege from the passing of the first statute relating to the Bank down to the present time.

4th. Because, by giving a right to open banks of deposit to corporations and companies with an unlimited number of partners, a spirit of speculation will be encouraged, which will endanger our commercial interests. If banks possessing the immense capitals which the proposed new banks will possess succeed, they will destroy the long-established and highly-beneficial system of banking now existing in the metropolis. If they fail, their failure will ruin many unwary persons who may become partners, or who may have dealings with them. The great capital which they hold will enable them to embarrass the Bank of England in the discharge of its most important duties. The banks which this bill directly sanctions must produce injury to great numbers of individuals, and must endanger the public interest; and on these accounts it was not long since

declared by the highest legal authority in this House, with reference to the statute of 6. Geo. I., c. 18, that the establishment of such companies was contrary to the common law.

5th. Because the provision which makes the promissory notes of the Bank of England a legal tender in all cases except when they shall be presented for payment at the Bank, or one of its branches, has a tendency to introduce, without any alleged necessity, and in a time of profound peace, the dangerous principle of a compulsory paper currency.

WYNFORD,

BEXLEY,

CARRINGTON, (for the 1., 2., 3., and 4. reasons),

ERNEST.

CALTHORPE-STREET BATTLE.

The following is the report of the committee on this affair:

1. That it is the opinion of this committee, regard being had to the knowledge possessed by the commissioners of police of the character and avowed intentions of the persons by whom the meeting was convened, that no blame attaches to them in the arrangements which they made for carrying into effect the instructions they received from the Secretary of State on the occasion in question.

2. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the conduct of the bodies of police employed in the actual dispersion of the meeting was not attended with greater violence than was occasioned by the resistance they met with from a portion of the meeting in the execution of their orders.

3. That it is the opinion of this committee, that, after the dispersion of the meeting, some of the police employed in clearing the surrounding ground were suffered to follow persons to a greater distance than was necessary, and that, under these circumstances, they were not subjected to that efficient control which, in a

"moment of excitement and irritation,
"and after much provocation, could
"alone prevent individual instances of
"undue exercise of power.

"That it is the opinion of this com-
"mittee, that the meeting was held with
"a full knowledge on the part of the
"leaders that public notice had been
"given by the Government of its being
"considered illegal, and that interfe-
"rence from the police might be anti-
"cipated. And your committee are
"further of opinion that resistance in
"case of interference was contemplated,
"and that, for the purpose of such re-
"sistance, offensive weapons of a dan-
"gerous nature were carried and used
"by some of the persons composing
"the meeting.

"5. That it is the opinion of this
"committee, that the police did not in
"any way interfere with the meeting
"until they had fully ascertained its
"identity with that which had been
"convened by a public placard, pur-
"porting to be by order of the Com-
"mittee of the National Union of the
"Working Classes, for the purpose of
"adopting preliminary measures for
"holding a national convention; that
"the police then advanced in two di-
"rections only, not occupying the
"ground to the north or east, until
"after the meeting had been dispersed,
"and that opportunity was given for
"any persons, not taking an active part
"in the business of the meeting, to
"escape.

"6. That it is the opinion of this
"committee, that none of the police
"were in any degree intoxicated, and
"that no dangerous wound or perma-
"nent injury has been shown to have
"been inflicted by them on any indivi-
"dual, while, on the other hand, one
"of their own number was killed with
"a dagger, and two others stabbed
"while in the discharge of their duty.

"7. That while it is the opinion of
"this committee, that the conduct of
"the police, as a body, on the occasion
"in question affords no just ground of
"complaint, they feel it a duty to ad-
"vert to the importance of the utmost
"caution and vigilance on the part of

"the superintendents and other officers
"of the police to check any approach
"to unnecessary violence among their
"men on all occasions, but more espe-
"cially where large bodies of them are
"employed in the prevention or sup-
"pression of disturbance, and the main-
"tenance of the public peace."

POLICE.

I TAKE the following from the *True Sun* of 29. August. It seems that the people are stirring in this matter.

METROPOLITAN POLICE—PARISH OF SAINT MARY, NEWINGTON.

Yesterday evening at six o'clock, a vestry meeting of the parish of St. Mary, Newington, was held in the School-room, near the Church, "to take into consideration the enormous expense incurred for the maintenance of the police force, and other circumstances connected therewith, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient to relieve the parish from so burdensome and objectionable a system." The vestry was fully and respectably attended by the rate-payers. Fox Smith, Esq., churchwarden, in the chair.

Previous to the resolutions being put, Mr. Goodwin asked Mr. Inville, the vestry-clerk, if the circular which had been sent to them from Mr. Linsell, secretary to the Parochial Association of the parish of St. James, Westminster, had been laid before the vestry? Upon being informed that it had not, a rather stormy debate ensued, it being stated, that such letter ought to have been communicated, as directed. It was replied, that as the letter was printed, as such letters generally are, it did not meet with that attention it would have received had it been written. It was added also, that no meeting was held since the letter arrived, though it was dated the 31. of July, before which there was an opportunity to lay the letter for consideration. This being the answer, which, however, did not appear to give

satisfaction, the meeting proceeded to business.

Mr. PUTTYFOOT moved the first resolution, remarking that though the resolution appeared to be expressed in strong language, it was no more than what the occasion required. He read the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN objected to it *in toto*, as not coming within the bearing of the requisition.

Messrs. WILLEY, CHEESEMAN, &c., expressed their surprise that the Chairman should make objections before having heard the whole of the resolutions.

CHAIRMAN: Your resolution is libellous.

After a warm controversy, Mr. Puttyfoot proceeded, and said that felonious intent could be proved against some of that body. It was an unconstitutional power; first, for Government to rule it, that they should send spies among them, (hear, hear); secondly, that they should be employed to knock people down, and those who paid them; thirdly, that it was a military force, having military officers, and employing military expressions to command them; and lastly, for them to have redress against any one who insulted them, they must go to Scotland-yard. The men who are to protect their property come from a hundred miles off, while they ought to be men out of their own parish, persons whom they knew. (Cheers).

Mr. WILLEY seconded the resolution.

On the resolution being handed to the Chairman, he objected to put it, as it would lay the parish open to law proceedings. He asked the opinion of Mr. Wood, the parish solicitor, who gave his opinion that the resolution was decidedly libellous, and would bring an action on the parish authorities. Another warm altercation ensued, in which Messrs. Cheeseman, Brown, Sewell, Wood (not the solicitor), Goodwin, &c., observed that they thought, with some amendments, the resolution might be accepted. An alteration was then made, but on its again being presented it was still considered libellous, when, after a

lengthened discussion, the resolution was abandoned.

Mr. CHEESEMAN then moved a resolution, in doing which he said that they could not follow a better course than that which they adopted on a former occasion, and that was by choosing a deputation from their parish to co-operate with other parishes, in endeavouring to obtain that constitutional control over the police force which they have a right to enjoy, they being the best judges of their own respective local interests.

This resolution, upon being seconded, was unanimously adopted.

It was then agreed to form a committee to co-operate with the central committee of the parish of St. James, with full power to act for their own parish.

Mr. Wood, solicitor, remarked upon the last resolution, that they should be firm in their conduct, they ought not to be violent. From what he had heard, it was the intention of Government to listen to their desires, being aware of the great hostility against that force, which is decidedly a military power, and not such a one as was known to our Saxon forefathers; who, in instituting the municipal arrangements of the country, by making division of tithings and hundreds, left the incipient administration of the laws to be done by your substantial yeomen, the entire management of which Government now wish to take to themselves. (Cheers). He supported the plan of one general central committee, as tending to bring into one focus all information in reference to the metropolitan police, as each sub-committee could bring to the general assembly all reports connected with their particular parishes. (Applause).

The committee was then nominated.

It was proposed, that the churchwardens and overseers should form part of the committee; but they stated, that they had so much business to attend to, that they would not be able to do their duty.

The Chairman observed, that that business had better be left to the parishioners themselves.

Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the vestry adjourned.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON METROPOLITAN POLICE.

COMMITTEE:

Mr. Estcourt
Lord Viscount Lowther
Sir Thomas Freemantle
Mr. Byng
Mr. Robert Gordon
Mr. Alderman Wood
Sir Robert Peel
Mr. William Brougham
Lord George Lennox
Mr. Shaw Lefevre
Lord Fordwich
Sir Edward Knatchbull
Mr. Sergeant Spankie
Mr. Clay
Lord Viscount Howick
Lord Viscount Villiers
Mr. Lamb
Sir Robert Harry Inglis
Mr. Nicholson Calvert
Mr. Denison (Surrey)
Colonel Wood
Mr. Charles Ross
Sir Henry Hardinge
Lord Hotham
Mr. Bonham Carter
Colonel Davies
Mr. Hall Dare
Mr. Hawes
Mr. Attorney-General
Captain Dundas
Mr. Hume
Lord Granville Somerset.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Police of the Metropolis within the metropolitan district, and the state of crime therein — have agreed to the following report:

Your committee have found that the order of the House for their appointment, and for that of the committee appointed for a similar purpose in 1828, so much coincided as left no doubt that the object sought to be attained in their appointment had reference to "the

change in the system of police" recommended by the former committee, to the consequences resulting from the partial adoption of the plan then suggested, and to the expediency of now carrying it fully into effect; embracing, under either alternative, the consideration of any modifications that the state of existing circumstances might seem to require.

Your committee considered it therefore incumbent on them to commence their investigation at the point at which the former committee closed their labours, and by a review of all that has since occurred to show how far the expectations then entertained by the House have been realized, as well as whether any unfavourable results have arisen; if so, to what cause they may be attributed, and what remedies ought to be applied.

Although such an inquiry seemed to be that alone which was calculated to afford satisfaction, and to facilitate the adoption of improvements in the police, it was manifest that it could not be conducted to a favourable issue without the devotion to it on the part of the committee of much labour and protracted examinations.

Your committee did not, however, hesitate to adopt such arrangement; and, with the view of rendering it complete, sedulously occupied themselves in examining into the original construction, and the subsequent arrangement and application, of the metropolitan police; into the establishments and duties of the magistrates and officers of the several police-offices, and the complaints of several parties who had presented petitions to the House, or who had requested permission to submit their objections to the existing system; and into the opinions of the magistrates and others, whose residences, habits, or professional avocations, had afforded them peculiar facilities and opportunities for observing and justly appreciating the state of the police within the metropolitan district; and moreover, into the foundation, extent, and efficiency of the system of police existing within the jurisdiction of the city of

London, and into the effect which its exclusive character would produce in interference with any attempt to establish that uniformity which has been recommended by all former committees, and which it was evidently the great object of the committee of 1828 ultimately though gradually to accomplish.

Your committee had made considerable progress, when they found their course impeded, not only by the delay which the preparation of returns and accumulation of evidence occasioned, but by the unexampled pressure of business before the House, necessarily occasioning the appointment of an unusual number of committees, and requiring so much of the attendance of members as to preclude the possibility of their persevering with dispatch in the prosecution of this very extensive and important investigation. The hinderance, however, which has presented the most formidable obstruction, has been the appointment of two other committees: the one on the 1st of July, "To inquire into the matter of a petition of several persons, complaining that policemen are employed as spies, and praying that the people may not be taxed to maintain those spies;" and the other on the 11th of July, "To inquire into the conduct of the metropolitan police on the 13th of May last, in dispersing a public meeting in Cold-bath-fields." Since your committee could not shut their ears to the notorious fact, that, in each case, not merely the conduct and characters of individuals were questioned, but that the maintenance of such a force as the metropolitan police became, under its imputed misconduct, a matter of serious consideration, it would have been a great dereliction of their duty finally to have closed their labours, until, by an examination of the evidence adduced, and a careful consideration of the judgment pronounced in those cases, they should have been able to state in their report, how far the circumstances so developed ought to weigh in prejudice of the favourable opinion hitherto entertained of the establishment. In one only of these cases has a report been

laid upon the table, and that at so late a period as the 6th of August; but in neither has your committee been furnished with the means of examining how far the fundamental principles of the institution have been affected.

Still labouring under this uncertainty, and having arrived at the very eve of the prorogation, your committee consider themselves called upon to close their proceedings for the present session: they regret that they cannot submit to the House a detailed report, but they trust that their determination will be considered merely as a postponement of such an intention until the ensuing session, and will be sanctioned by the approbation of the House, when assured that good reason is afforded to expect that (if permitted to resume their labours) they shall, by an acquaintance with the result of the other inquiries, and by rendering their evidence more complete, be better able to express a well-digested opinion upon each and every part of the police of the metropolis, than at the present moment.

Relying upon the favourable disposition of the House to approve of and adopt the views entertained by your committee, they cautiously abstain from alluding to the amendments in the system of the metropolitan police which have been suggested to them, or to the far more important topic of what arrangements it may be expedient to resort to in improving the administration of the laws within the metropolis, and the establishment therein "of a plan of police which shall be exempt from the inconvenience which at present results from the independent and unconnected action of the several police-offices and the other police establishments."

Your committee have directed their anxious attention to the alleged increase of expense attendant on the substitution of the metropolitan police for the old watch; but, from the reasons adverted to with reference to the completion of their report, they cannot venture to suggest any specific alteration in those parts of the 10 Geo. IV. c. 44, by which is provided the revenue for the mainte-

nance of the establishment : they would, however, feel much concern should a mistaken apprehension prevail in the minds of members, that the representations of the many respectable bodies and individuals whose petitions were referred to the committee, had not received due attention. The reverse is so much the fact, and so convinced are the committee that this branch of the subject is worthy of the most serious consideration, that they beg in the strongest manner to represent that, on the re-appointment of the committee, it will be absolutely necessary to make the pecuniary branch of their inquiry the earliest object for consideration ; and moreover, they recommend that such re-appointment should take place at the earliest period of the ensuing session, in order that the legislation necessary for giving effect to substantial and permanent ameliorations of the law should receive the consideration of Parliament, whilst sufficient leisure and opportunity for deliberate discussion may afford the best means of framing a judicious and equitable measure.

Although your committee have not brought their labours to a close, it may perhaps be expected that they should express some opinion as to the conduct and utility of the metropolitan police, as far as the evidence adduced before them has enabled them to form any opinion.

Subject, therefore, to the further information which may be elicited by the inquiries of the other committees above alluded to, your committee do not hesitate to state it as their opinion, that the evidence adduced before them has led them to think that the greatest economy is observed in every department of the metropolitan police ; that very great and increasing care is taken in the selection of the individuals employed ; and that on the whole, the conduct of the men has been very creditable to them.

Your committee can speak with unqualified praise of the manner in which the commissioners discharge the arduous duties incident to their office ; who, in every arrangement proceeding from

them, evince a desire to render the police as effective in detecting as in repressing crime, and occasioning as little inconvenience as possible to the honest and well-conducted portion of the community.

REPORT.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the truth of the allegations contained in the petitions of several Stationers and Manufacturers of Paper, and of the thereunder-signed Liverymen of London, and to report their observations thereupon to the House :—Have agreed to the following Report.

Your committee have considered the petitions referred to them, and have examined several witnesses with reference to the allegations contained therein.

The petitions involve the consideration of two subjects ; the first is the contract entered into, in June last, between the Stationery-office and Mr. Jonathan Muckleston Key ; the second relates to the appointment of Mr. Kingsmill Grove Key to the situation of store-keeper of the Stationery-office.

With reference to the first subject it is alleged that Mr. Jonathan Muckleston Key was only the nominal contractor, while Sir John Key, being at the time of the presentation of the petitions a member of the House of Commons, was the real contractor. That Sir John Key was elected one of the members for the city of London in December 1832, and continued to be so until his acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds on Monday the 5. of August, are facts so notorious that your committee deemed it unnecessary to examine witnesses to that point ; but it appears from the evidence, that he had been concerned in several contracts for supplying paper to the Stationery-office previously to the year 1832, and that he was so concerned in his own name up to June 1832, but that in June 1832 and in June 1833, contracts were entered into in the name of Jonathan Muckleston Key, the brother of Sir John Key, the same person being sureties for the contract of Sir John Key in 1831, and for the contracts in 1832 and 1833.

It is not in evidence that Mr. Jonathan Muckleston Key, whose residence is at Thornbury in Gloucestershire, took any part in the execution of the contracts of 1832 and 1833, nor did he appear at the Stationery-office at any time, or for any other purpose than that of signing the contracts and entering into the requisite securities. Sir John Key has taken the same part in all the details of the contracts of 1832 and 1833 as he did in that of 1831 ; the paper has been supplied from his stores, and delivered by his carts and servants ; he generally brought the bills, drawn in his brother's name, for acceptance, and

received and made all the communications from and to the office, which became necessary in performance of the duty imposed by the contract.

With reference to the second subject, it is stated by the petitioners, that Mr. Kingsmill Grove Key is the nephew of the nominal and son of the real contractor; that he is a youth of 18 or 19 years of age, not legally competent to give the necessary bonds of security or qualified to perform the official duties of a situation requiring a knowledge of the stationery business, only to be obtained by experience.

From the evidence, it appears that it is the duty of the storekeeper to examine the stores as they are received, to see that their quality and quantity are conformable to the contract, to superintend their delivery to the offices requiring them, to superintend and control the conduct of the different persons in his branch of the department, and to keep a store account, for the accuracy of which he is answerable.

The number of officers under the more immediate direction of the storekeeper will be found in the appendix.

The storekeeper is accountable to the comptroller, the head of the Stationery-office, for the quality of the stores received, and reports to him whether such stores be or be not equal to the samples. But Mr. Church, the comptroller, states, that the exact degree of responsibility is not clearly defined, and that he the comptroller has in repeated instances interfered to reject stores.

The value of the annual contract for paper (by far the largest item of expenditure) is about 60,000*l.*, and the amount contracted for in the present year, in the name of Mr. Jonathan Key, exceeds 50,000*l.*

On the 26. June last, Mr. Lawrence, the late storekeeper, resigned his office, by a letter written by Mrs. Lawrence, in consequence of a communication with her made by Mr. Church, the comptroller, that Mr. Lawrence's state of health had rendered him incompetent to the performance of his duties, which indeed he had not executed for some months previously. It being necessary to obtain medical certificates, Mr. Lawrence's resignation was not officially communicated to the Treasury till the 1. of July, and Mr. Charles Wood, the Secretary of the Treasury, on the same day directed his private secretary, Mr. George Arbuthnot, to write the following letter to Mr. Church:—

"My dear Sir,—Mr. Wood will be obliged to you if you will let him know the nature of the duties of storekeeper to the Stationery-office, and whether the place requires any peculiar qualifications in the person filling it.

"Yours truly,

"GEORGE ARBUTHNOT."

Mr. Church, upon the receipt of this letter, went to the Treasury, conceiving, as he states, that he could explain various particulars more satisfactorily by word of mouth than by letter, and in the hope of seeing Mr. Wood.

Having waited, however, for some time, Mr. Arbuthnot informed him, that Mr. Wood could not then see him, but that it would be the same thing if he would state the particulars to him. Mr. Church then observed to Mr. Arbuthnot, that the persons who had been theretofore appointed storekeepers were generally worn-out stationers, too old to learn or unlearn, and, from the nature of their earlier occupation, persons who must have formed connexions with, and perhaps incurred obligations to, private stationers; so that, however pure their conduct might be in office, they were always liable to imputations of partiality; he therefore expressed his opinion, that it would be a less evil if they could find a young man (and Mr. Arbuthnot states that the age of twenty-four was mentioned) not a stationer, who had an acquaintance with general business, who was of active habits, and who, if he gave up his whole time to it, might very soon become an efficient servant. Mr. Arbuthnot told Mr. Church, that he would communicate what he said to Mr. Wood, and that would be quite sufficient.

The substance of this conversation was communicated by Mr. Arbuthnot to Mr. Wood. Sir John Key, having heard of the vacancy, applied on the 1. of July to Lord Grey, for the situation of storekeeper for his son; and by the evidence of Mr. Wood and Sir John Key, it appears, that about the 4. July, Mr. Wood wrote a letter to Sir John Key, informing him that Lord Grey would appoint his son, and requesting to know his name and age.

This letter, and others connected with this subject (but, as he states, of an unimportant character), Sir John Key destroyed the day after the petitions against him were presented to the House of Commons. Sir John Key called on Mr. Wood, and (as stated by Mr. Wood) informed him that he had two sons, one about eighteen, and the other about twenty-two years of age, and that it would be more convenient to him that the younger son should be appointed to the place. Mr. Wood stated, that he thought the age would be objectionable, but that he would make inquiry; and he then directed Mr. Arbuthnot to write a letter to Mr. Church, of which the following is a copy:

"My dear Sir,—I am desired to inquire of you, whether there would be any objection to the appointment of a young man of nineteen to the situation of storekeeper. It appears to me that so young a person would not be able to exercise sufficient authority over the people he will have to superintend.

(Signed) "G. ARBUTHNOT."

This letter was written and received on the 9. of July; and Mr. Church says, that he wrote a reply while the bearer of the letter waited, but kept no copy of his reply, as he considered the communication private; but he added, I have it fully, thoroughly, and completely in my memory, and the letter itself will be found at the Treasury, and will show

how far I am correct in my statement; he then repeated the letter, as follows:

"My dear Sir,—The storekeeper of this office has to give securities, sign bonds, and to execute many other securities, for which non-age would disqualify him. Perhaps you may not be aware how much this office is watched; the same description of persons deal with us, as deal with the proprietors of newspapers: I will only refer to a paragraph in the *Age* of last Sunday, which stated that Sir John Key, a contractor (which, by-the-by, he is not), has applied to the Treasury for an appointment of a friend of his. I merely state this, to show how necessary it is to be cautious; and that in a situation like this, it is expedient to appoint a man who not only is fit, but who will appear to be fit to others."

Mr. Church's recollection of this letter is substantially confirmed by Mr. Arbuthnot.

The paragraph referred to, but not inserted in the letter, is in the *Age* newspaper of 7. July, and is as follows: "Under the 'corrupt system,' a member of Parliament could not be a public contractor, or supply the Government with goods as a tradesman; but it seems the reformed Parliament has corrected this mistake, for the city ministerial Member, Sir John Key, it is reported, is the principal contractor for supplying the Government with paper. This is not all: there has, within these few days, occurred a vacancy in the Stationery-office, occasioned by the resignation of the storekeeper; and Sir John Key has used his influence at the Treasury in favour of a friend, who is to be (or perhaps is by this time) appointed his successor. It will be the duty of this individual to examine the goods sent into the office by his patron. We hope Mr. Hume will look into this."

Mr. Wood, in consequence of this letter, saw Sir John Key, and informed him that it must be his eldest son, because the person to be appointed should be of age; and Sir John Key then gave him the name of Kingsmill Grove Key, for the appointment. Sir John Key admits that he did deceive Mr. Wood as to his son's age, giving Mr. Wood to understand that his son was of age, and leaving him under that impression.

Sir John Key states, and he is confirmed by Mr. Wood, that at this interview an extract of the letter from Mr. Church, of the 9. July, with reference to the necessity of the storekeeper being above the age of twenty-one, and having onerous duties to perform, was read. It appears further, that Mr. Wood asked Sir John Key if he had seen the paragraph in the *Age* newspaper: his reply was, "I have heard of it; but I never pay any attention to what the *Age* says, and it is a *prima facie* evidence of the falsehood of a statement, that it appears in the *Age*."

There was an *Age* newspaper on the table at this interview.

Mr. Wood wrote a memorandum to make

out the appointment of Mr. Kingsmill Grove Key on this same letter of Mr. Church, of the 9. of July, and gave it to Mr. Arbuthnot; from whose evidence it appears that when Mr. Wood gave him the order for the appointment, he said, "We are going to do this in spite of Church." The appointment having been completed, the letter was destroyed. Mr. Arbuthnot states, that he considered that it was a private answer to a mere letter of inquiry, and the purpose for which the inquiry was made being at an end, he considered that there was no further occasion for it. Mr. Wood, when asked what he intended by this expression, supposing he used it, says, "Sir John Key has constantly been the subject of attack in some of the Sunday newspapers, this attack was repeated on the occasion of this appointment, and Mr. Church had alluded to it. My own impression was, that Mr. Church was, for some reason, adverse to the appointment; and what I meant to say was, that I did not mean to be deterred from appointing Mr. Kingsmill Grove Key by the remonstrances in a Sunday newspaper, alluded to by Mr. Church." Mr. Wood further states, that in Mr. Church's letter of the 9. of July, he only attended to the point of the age of Sir John Key's son, and not to the supposed connexions between the Stationery-office and Sir John Key, as mentioned in the newspaper; nor does he recollect that Mr. Church, in the same letter, stated that caution was necessary. He adds, that knowing Sir John Key could not sit in Parliament as a contractor, "I did not pay the slightest attention to that, because it seemed to me impossible." Subsequently, in his evidence, Mr. Wood denies all knowledge of Sir John Key having been, previously to his being in Parliament, connected with the Stationery-office, although he knew he was a stationer. It appears, from the evidence of Mr. Church, that the names of the contractors are not transmitted to the Treasury; and Mr. Wood states, in his evidence, "If any papers relating to the contract came to the Treasury at all, they certainly could not come to me; I am not certain whether they would come to the Treasury at all, but they certainly would not come to me." Mr. Church states, that at the time of writing the letter of the 9. of July, he was not aware who was the person referred to of 19 years of age, but that a few days afterwards Sir John Key called on him, and said that a relation of his and of Mr. Jonathan Muckleston Key had been appointed to the office of storekeeper; on which Mr. Church observed that he must take some precaution to prevent the examination by him of the stores sent in by virtue of the contract of Mr. Jonathan Key. Sir John Key replied, "I suggested that to the Treasury, and they said you would be able to do it." And he further said, "I stated to the Treasury that as soon as ever my brother had completed his contract, I meant to leave the stationery

"business." Sir John Key says that he did not speak to the Treasury on this subject, and his belief that the Treasury were totally ignorant of his brother being a contractor.

Mr. Church was not aware at that time that the person appointed was a son of Sir John Key, but, becoming acquainted with the fact a few days afterwards at the Treasury, he observed to Mr. Arbuthnot "that the appointment would make a devil of a row." Mr. Church says subsequently in his evidence, "I made use of the expression so often," and being asked, whether before or after the appointment, adds, "It would be before and after, I have no doubt." Mr. Church, in another part of his evidence, says, "I supposed every thing I said to Mr. Arbuthnot would go to Mr. Wood; there were many things I certainly had stated in conversation, which perhaps I should have been a little cautious of putting down in a letter." The appointment was completed on the 16. of July.

On the 17. July, Sir John Key introduced his son, on his appointment, to Mr. Church; who said it would be part of his, Mr. Kingsmill Grove Key's duty, as storekeeper, to inspect the goods sent in under the contract of his uncle, and that therefore he, Mr. Church, and the chief clerk, would undertake the inspection, as a matter of decency. And accordingly all the goods sent in under the contract were so inspected.

Mr. Wood in his evidence states, that on Sunday, the 28. July, Lord Althorp, and on the next day, Lord Grey, informed him that Lord Althorp had received a letter referring to three points connected with this appointment; 1st, That Mr. Key, the uncle, was a contractor; 2d, That Mr. Kingsmill Grove Key had to examine the paper sent in by that uncle; 3d, That Mr. Kingsmill Grove Key was under age. Mr. Wood sent for Mr. Arbuthnot, and asked if he believed these things were true; Mr. Arbuthnot replied that he believed they were. On the same day, Mr. Wood wrote to Sir John Key, telling him that the appointment must be put an end to.

On Thursday, the 1. of August, Sir John Key informed Mr. Church that his son had resigned. On the same day, Mr. Arbuthnot called on Mr. Church, and told him that Mr. Charles Wood wished to know what would be the best way of withdrawing the appointment of Mr. Kingsmill Grove Key. Mr. Church waited on Mr. Wood the same afternoon at the Treasury, and the appointment was ordered to be cancelled. Mr. Church further adds, that at this interview with Mr. Charles Wood, on the 1. of August (the only interview he had with him), he told him he thought no ill consequences would ensue, nor any charge be made, owing to the appointment of Mr. Kingsmill Key, and that to prevent all evil, he had taken the examination out of the hands of the young man. Mr. Wood's reply was, "Yes, I have heard that you proposed to do so." These were (as stated by Mr. Church)

the words, "he did not express any approbation or disapprobation."

From the evidence of Mr. Arbuthnot, it appears that the impression on his mind, previously to the 9. July, was, that Sir John Key was concerned in the contract with the Stationery-office; and that this impression was confirmed by Mr. Church's letter of that date. Both Mr. Church and Mr. Arbuthnot were of opinion that Sir John Key was concerned in the contract, but that opinion was not communicated by them to Mr. Wood.

Mr. Arbuthnot says with reference to Mr. Key's appointment, "Mr. Church told me privately that he considered it objectionable." Being asked, "Did he say it would produce a devil of a row, or some such expression as that?" he replies, "I dare say he may have said so;" it was before the appointment was completed, but after the order for its being made out had been given. Mr. Arbuthnot further states, that Mr. Church did not state his objections for the purpose of his mentioning them to Mr. Wood, and he conceived he wished him not to do so, because, as the appointment had been made, it might have been considered obtrusive on his (Mr. Church's) part; and that Mr. Church's impression was, that he had already done his duty to the Treasury, by stating, in his letter to Mr. Arbuthnot, that great caution was necessary in making such an appointment; and, indeed, Mr. Arbuthnot supposed Mr. Wood was aware of all this before, for he says, "I thought Mr. Wood was aware of all that; it appears he was not."

Mr. Arbuthnot adds, that he thought Mr. Wood had been in communication both with Mr. Church and Sir John Key, previous to the appointment, and therefore that he had got all the information he considered necessary; and Mr. Arbuthnot being also under the impression that there was a difference with regard to the appointment, between Mr. Church and the Treasury, that on that account it was a delicate subject to mention to Mr. Wood, after the appointment had been completed.

Upon the first subject referred to in the petition, your committee do not feel called upon to offer any opinion, in consequence of Sir John Key having vacated his seat in Parliament.

Upon the second, your committee have thought the most advisable course was to present, without observations or comment, the foregoing summary of the evidence, and to recommend the whole of the evidence itself to the perusal and attention of the House.

POPAY AND THE POLICE.

This subject has drawn forth the following article in the *Examiner* of the 25. instant, and a correspondent has sent me the very able answer to it, which

will be found at the end of the *Examiner's* article. In another part of this *Register* will be found, the reports of the two committees, one, the CALTHORPE-STREET committee; and the other, the general conduct and management of the police committee. What! two committees in the House of Commons at the same time, on the affairs of this police!!! Scolding wife, smoky house, bastard child, indeed! What are all these to this accursed spy-police? I have not much experience in such matters, thank God; but I would rather have two bastards, and two litters of bastards, and even the *two mothers*, both at me with claws and tongue, at one and the same time, than be in a town and be plagued with this accursed police. Keep the PEACE, indeed, as Mr. ESTCOURT calls it! Keep the strife and the danger and the scratching and the fighting and the knocking on the head! And the people in the country are to pay sixty thousand pounds are they, for keeping the peace of the metropolis! I have not room for any more at present; and, if I had, I could not proceed, for I am absolutely choked with rage at the thought.

Ministers admit that the case against Popay is completely proved, and yet they allege that there is not sufficient ground for a prosecution, and think they have done enough in dismissing him from the police. The Solicitor-General affected to consider the censures which had been delivered in the House as so much punishment to the offender, "and hoped it would be seen that all it was necessary to do had been done." The *all* that has been done in the case of Popay, the treacherous instigator to crime, is of the same amount as that which has been done in the case of Dean, who expressed his abhorrence at the Spafields' outrages; the difference simply is, that Popay was not dismissed till after a careful and deliberate inquiry, and that Dean was summarily discharged. In what other instance, of a man in Popay's class, have the censures of speakers in Parliament been held tantamount to punishment? When was so childish a pretext allowed to serve any one of the people who had offended against Government? The clemency in this case cannot be misunderstood. There can be no doubt that Popay's information found its way to the head of the Home Office, and Lord Melbourne must have had some notion how he came by it. We do not for a moment suspect Lord Melbourne of

conniving at Popay's practices, but we do believe that his strange pranks of authority have proceeded upon the exaggerated representations of the spy. An intimate knowledge of what was passing among the working-classes, has been conceitedly boasted in the Home Office, and for this supposed knowledge there must have been channels such as Popay. A prosecution would trace them up. The disgrace would be merited. A minister of this quiet country, who permits the employment of spies upon sedition, is answerable for all the vile consequences: and it is as certain that he will be made a fool, as the instrument a villain.

We heartily agree with Mr. Cobbett, that an instigator should be punished as if he had sincerely entertained the seditious designs to which he was treacherously inciting others. Upon what ground can an impunity be permitted to the treasonable persuasions of a particular individual? To extend such an impunity is to imply a privity to the guilty practice. Had the exciting language proved against Popay, been proved against one of the people, who will believe that the unlucky party would have escaped punishment, and that the Solicitor-General would have held justice satisfied, forsooth, with Parliamentary censures? The absurd proceedings against the half dozen men who were discovered practising with wooden swords, show that it is neither rationality nor magnanimity, that causes this Government to overlook any semblance of seditious intention: then why is a detected preacher of sedition allowed to go unprosecuted? What procures his especial and peculiar impunity? It will not be said that he acted under directions; and if he did not act under directions, how is his sham treason to be distinguished by Government from real treason! Dean was discharged for reprobating the Spafields brutalities. How was it that Popay was not discharged for seditious suggestions? His talk was reported; and if there was no privity, no connivance, how happened it that no notice was taken by his superiors of an offence so much graver than Dean's? If they knew that he was acting a part, they connived at his guilt; if they did not know that he was acting a part, how came it that no cognizance was had of his conduct? Had he preached open and instant rebellion, no one is simple enough to believe that a secretary of state's warrant would have been issued against him. The fair way of trying the case is this—Had any sincere malcontent said and done as Popay said and did, would he have escaped the notice of the Home Office?

The employment of spies for the discovery of sedition is (as we have before contended) to be condemned, because, sedition being unfrequent, the spy has to produce it, or the appearance of it, in order to earn his reward, and perpetuate the occasion for his commission. Few things are to be less apprehended than any out-breaking of sedition; and few

things are to be more apprehended than a Government's apprehension of it, which is sure to lead to the most vexatious, mean, and unworthy proceedings. A jealous man taking every mouse that stirs in his wife's chamber for a gallant, is respectable compared with a jealous Government, prying and spying into holes and corners for plots against its existence.

The just judgment against political spies is not, however, to be allowed to run against the spies upon crimes against property and life, which is the watch of justice, and nothing can be more absurd than the clamour against the employment of the police in plain clothes for keeping an eye upon thieves. One moment the quarrel with the police is their uniform, which makes them resemble a gendarmerie, as gendarmes wear blue clothes, and the force wear blue coats; and the next moment the charge is that they wear plain clothes—so did the Bow-street runners of old—but every body knew them, it is observed—so much the worse for honest men, we answer, as the rogues were put on their guard, and forewarned to remove to spots safer for their depredations. An honest man cannot suffer any possible annoyance from the presence of a disguised thieftaker, and as for the thieves, we recognise no obligation to give them warning that they are watched. Whatever tends to their insecurity, tends to the safety of the public. Abuses have existed in this province of observation; the enormities of "blood money," induced by an impossible law, are yet remembered, but the villains were not liable to the reproach of uniforms and "gendarmerie," they were the old officers of the superseded system. Nothing so horrible as this is chargeable against the new police, and many of the declamations against it turn upon considerations which would almost argue a sympathy with the large fraternity of the thieves. It may be, though we have never witnessed it, that the police exercise their authority too rudely and vexatiously towards the humble classes; and if the fact be so, and we have heard it stated by unprejudiced authority, more becoming conduct should be promptly enforced. The appointments are probably not always regulated by the most proper considerations, and too many raw boys and choleric men are employed; but this evil would be remedied by the suggestion of Colonel Rowan to give control to the local authorities whose management was so amply exemplified in the efficiency of the old watch force from the days of Shakspeare to the last hour cried by feeble guardians of the night. Of all things, there is no jobbing like parish jobbing. Let the people set about securing the means of good government, and they will have nothing to fear from the power of the police in responsible hands. A sword may be turned to use, but for that reason we don't cry out for the disuse of swords, but endeavour to govern with hands that may wield them. A police, like an army, or any other power of Government, may be made an instrument of tyranny, but

that does not prove that the thing is bad, but that the people endure a system in which the proper responsibility is wanting. So long as the people are jealous of the instruments in the hands of Government, they are reproachable with suffering a vicious constitution, and mistaking the objects of dissatisfaction. Never should they rest till the Government is *their* Government, and then its powers can no more be a matter of apprehension than the vigour of a man's arm can be formidable to his own flesh. The enlightened Radical reformer does not set about substituting for the sword of the executive a dagger of lath powerless for good or ill, but to bring the hand that holds the sharp instrument under control is his bold and all-comprehensive object.

Abuses, however, in the police are not to be neglected by the friends of the establishment, nor must faults be denied which are truly charged by its enemies, or redress be withheld as we have information in the present case.

We have always been of opinion, that the appointment and dismissal of public officers should not rest in the same authority, unless it be popular election; a twofold justice may be attained by the separation—the individual is more secure that he will not be displaced, to make way for a new favourite, and the public has a better chance that delinquents will be dismissed, when their misconduct merits that punishment. The late discussions and complaints of the new police may elucidate this point. We are known to have been friendly to the institution of this force, as a great improvement on the old and corrupt system of parochial jobbing; nay, we have incurred some unpopularity, by opposing ourselves to the prejudices which the unthinking and the unprincipled have urged against it; but we will not defend its vices; and the first signs that the new is falling into the ways of the old institution, are our signal for vigilance. We hear, that in numerous instances, the commissioners have refused reparation to those who have been injured or insulted by the police; and in some cases, where they have appeared to have punished the offenders, it turns out that they have only been removed to another district. We trace this evil, in the first instance, to the undue influences which in this country are always exerted to obtain appointments; and then to the want of publicity in the proceedings of the commissioners when hearing complaints. We all remember, that the town was in a state of public canvass when Sir R. Peel's bill first came into operation; you could not pass Howell and James's without having half a dozen heads thrust out at you—"Do you know Colonel Rowan? Oh, do you know Mr. Mayne? I want to get my man John, and our tenant's boy, poor Terence O'Donougho, into the new police." And the same influence that got them in, will keep them in. Terence may be as lawless in Pall Mall, as he had been in Connamara; and John as insolent at Charing-cross, as his brethren of the shoulder-knot usually are at

the doors of the Opera-house. The favourites of the marchioness will not be called to any very strict account, unless they commit some outrage, so notorious, that public attention is called to it by the reports from Bow-street. The magistrates of the public offices should have the power of dismissal, or at least the power of suspension, till the case can be more fully, and above all publicly investigated. The other day a police constable, who, in plain clothes, had partially interfered in a squabble at the door of a common gambling house, took two men into custody for no other offence than following him to ascertain whether he was really a policeman or no. The case is the more important too as it is pregnant with a suspicion that some of the police are in league with the higher order of hells, the owners of which are well known to pay well for intelligence or protection. All this must be looked into, and we are therefore glad to find that the political misconduct of the spy Popay, and his employers, is likely to provoke the investigation.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—The ravings of the Tory press, or the self-complaisant shuffling of the Whig writers, are of little consequence to the friends of liberty; those gentlemen only labour in their vocations, and may be safely left to earn their bread as they can. But when a paper like the *Examiner*, distinguished as it is, by a long and consistent support of the cause of the people, accidentally drops into the advocacy of measures dear to the supporters of despotism, it becomes necessary carefully to ascertain whether the spirit of despotism has changed its nature, or the liberal advocate has fallen into error. It is with this conviction that I take the liberty of animadverting on your article on the police of Sunday last, that article being one of many in which you have advocated the new system, and as the time has now arrived when the new police must be either permanently fixed, essentially changed, or entirely got rid of, it is absolutely necessary that all the friends of liberty should act with judgment and energy arising from a well-digested knowledge of the subject.

I perfectly agree with all you say in the three first paragraphs, and I join issue with you on the fourth, beginning, "the just judgment against political spies," &c. This paragraph, in my humble opinion, grossly misstates the question, and blinks, entirely blinks the real objections to the police. It is not, sir, that the police wear blue coats like gendarmes, or that they wear plain clothes like the Bow-street runners of old—these are minor matters. Nor is it that they are disguised thieftakers, or undisguised thieftakers; for I rather suspect that the disguise makes but little difference to the thief, whose very existence compels him to watch the police more than any police watches him, in order that he may obtain an intimate knowledge of his

would-be detectors, dressed or undressed. Sir, the real question is this—Is it wholesome for a country having an hereditary executive, only partially held in check by institutions only partially democratic, to have within itself a political standing army, appointed, officered, and solely controlled by the executive power; that this body should mix with the people and secretly report to the executive, and that, too, with the knowledge that the people will have no opportunity of detecting the truth or falsehood of the reports—the number and importance of such secret reports being the only evidence to the executive of the reporter's ability and consequent claim to preferment in the force? These are the points to be considered; and these are the points of resemblance between the new police of England and the gendarmerie of France; and I must say that if we were to call the Commissioners *Les Commissaires*, and the Secretary of State *Lieutenant de Police*, the resemblance would, in my humble opinion, be sufficiently complete.

But now, sir, let us go to the working of the new system. You say we have no blood-money enormity under the present system. Wait a little, my dear sir, and you will have plenty, for the organization of the force is just of the description to produce it; but we must recollect it is yet only four years old, and that many, many four years passed under the old system without any such enormity being thought of. But are we even now so clear of blood as you congratulate yourself? Was there no blood shed in Calthorpe-street, and are you quite sure that there were no Popays concerned in producing it? The committee of the House of Commons may pass this affair over as lightly as they please, and the public, for want of sufficient information, may acquiesce in the quietude; but if you will take the trouble to inquire in the neighbourhood of Calthorpe-street, you will find that it was no trifling matter; and what it might have been if the people had been so imprudent as to have resisted, and the already prepared military had come up, I leave to be guessed at by those who watched the progress of the affair and the ultimate object intended to be attained. O, but say you! this was not blood shed by means of a court of justice. Why as to that, Furzey had an intelligent jury, and fortunately for him the Popay plot was blown between his apprehension and his trial, or it is not impossible we might have had a little of that too. But, however, look at the published evidence of Mr. Young's petition; look at the police stimulating his victims to provide arms—to learn the use of arms—look at him hinting the assassination of a Minister of State—then look at him reporting his victims to the Secretary of State; look at him receiving preferment as a consequence of his double villainy, and ask yourself if there is any reasonable ground to doubt that he would have sworn up to the mark in a court of justice if called upon to do so.

But the old system was very bad—latterly

perhaps it was. There was a deal of jobbing; and of all jobbing there is no jobbing like parish-jobbing,"—granted. I at least will not underrate parish-jobbing and its baleful effect on every thing within its managements. Who is chargeable with these evils? Why the Government, and the Government only. Our ancient local institutions produced no jobbing. The parish constable—the watch and ward, and the open vestry, were the healthful institutions of freedom, productive at once of security to property at small expense, and constitutional vigour at no expense at all. The Boroughmongers were jealous of these beautiful reliques of Anglo-Saxon wisdom; they discountenanced and brought them into contempt; they let the parish constable degenerate into the mercenary substitute; the watch and ward into the decrepit Charles; the sturdy, freedom-creating, cheap, open vestry, into the expensive, jobbing, secret, closed vestry; and all this was done that they might say—See what nuisances these things are; let us destroy them, and take the government of all into our own hands.

Sir, from the days of Alfred the glorious, to those of George the sensualist, have the property and peace of the towns of England been under the protection of the householders? And it surely was not too much to expect from the Editor of the *Examiner*, that he would have treated with some respect the system which had answered the purpose of our ancestors for so many centuries. It was not surely too much to expect of a political reasoner that he would have selected some facts from the historians of so long a period to justify his attack on local watching, and not have contented himself with a reference to a dramatic author as his only authority. But, my meagre as is your authority, it does not bear you out in your deduction: Shakspeare charges Dogberry and his colleagues with no inefficiency in watching; on the contrary, he bears full testimony to their entire and active efficiency, for he shows them detecting that which had deceived the whole court, including an anxious father (the sovereign of that court), and an acute ardent lover. It is true, Shakspeare ridicules the language and grammatical correctness of the town watch, but not their efficiency in action, for he knew how to discriminate between words and things, and it would be very desirable that writers of a later date would endeavour to attain the same knowledge, we should not then see young gentlemen of the press, who write much, but apparently read little, and think still less, relying upon us in their off-hand way, to put the institutions of Alfred, and offering no other reason for our doing so, than a reference to the cuckoo cry of Dogberry and the Charleses.

I subjoin my name and address, not only because I dislike anonymous writing, but because I do not wish to encounter the new argument of the *Examiner* to those who differ from it in opinion, viz. the charge of "a sym-

pathy with the large fraternity of thieves," and remain,

Sir,

Your constant reader,

GEORGE ROGERS.

58, High-street, St. Giles.

From the **LONDON GAZETTE**,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1833.

INSOLVENT.

CORP, W., Great Tower-street, carpenter.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

HUNT, J. T., Princes-street, Lambeth, bone-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

MILLER, D., Bristol, druggist.

ROBERTS, W., Batley, Yorkshire, druggist.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1833.

INSOLVENT.

HOWARD, J., St. Mary-at-Hill, victualler.

BANKRUPTS.

DEAN, T., Manchester, victualler.

DIMSDALE, T. I., Trinity-square, corn-factor.

FOWLER, A. E., Liverpool, merchant.

GATELY, M., Birmingham, victualler.

HEATHCOTE, M., and J., Manchester, merchants.

JACKSON, J., O'd City Chambers, Bishopsgate-within, jeweller and watch-maker.

PATCH, J., Exeter, hop merchant.

PATCHETT, J., Liverpool, saddler and harness-maker.

ROBERTS, H., Chirk, Denbighshire, draper.

ROBERTS, T., Liverpool, and J. Roberts, Holywell, Flintshire, ironmongers.

THOMPSON, J., Liverpool, grocer.

WRIGHT, W., Heathfield, Sussex, dealer and chapman.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

PERRY, J. C., Peterhead, miller.

SEATER, P., jun., Periowall, in the Island of Westray, Orkney, merchant.

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, CORN-EXCHANGE, Aug. 26.—

We had a fair supply of Wheat from Essex and Suffolk, but moderate from Kent. The samples were principally of this year's growth, and differed much in quality; those from Suffolk were cold; from Kent they varied considerably; and from Essex, though some parcels were fine, yet the runs generally proved thin. The better descriptions experienced an improved sale, as compared with

last Monday, and the previous currency was fully maintained. In secondary and stale old descriptions little doing, and difficult to be disposed of, unless by submitting to lower rates. Nothing transacting in bonded grain.

Barley comes to hand very sparingly, and prices of grinding continue firm.

Malt dull, and nominally the same as last week.

Oats were in good supply. Fine old qualities were in demand at fully former rates. Other descriptions, both English and Irish, a slow sale at Monday's currency.

Good hard Beans remained scarce, and are worth fully 1s. per qr. more money than this day week.

White as well as grey and maple Peas were 1s. per qr. dearer.

The supply of Ship Flour is scarcely sufficient for our demand, owing to the long continued drought; prices are in consequence very steady. Norfolk, 42s. to 44s. Kent and Suffolk, 42s. to 46s. Irish, 42s. to 44s. Town made in fair request, and top quotation 50s. to 52s.; extra, 53s.

Wheat	58s. to 64s.
Rye	30s. to 32s.
Barley	24s. to 26s.
— fine	26s. to 30s.
Peas, White	31s. to 34s.
— Boilers	38s. to 42s.
— Grey	30s. to 33s.
Beans, Small	—s. to —s.
— Tick	30s. to 33s.
Oats, Potato	22s. to 24s.
— Feed	16s. to 20s.
Flour, per sack	50s. to 52s.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, India, new	—s. to 110s.
— Mess, new ...	60s. to 62s. 6d. per barl.
Butter, Belfast ...	—s. to —s. per cwt.
— Carlow	—s. to —s.
— Cork	74s. to 75s.
— Limerick ..	75s. to 76s.
— Waterford ..	74s. to 76s.
— Dublin	—s. to —s.

SMITHFIELD, August 26.

This day's supply of Beasts, Sheep, Lambs, and Calves, though not so great as was that of this day se'nnight, was rather numerous, but in great part, particularly as relates to the former, of middling and inferior quality. The supply of Porkers was limited. Prime small Beef sold with some degree of briskness, at an advance, in some instances, of 2d. per stone; but with other kinds of Beef, as also Mutton, Lamb, Veal, and Pork, trade was very dull, at Friday's quotations.

At least three-fourths of the Beasts were about equal numbers of short horns, Devons, Welsh runts, and Irish Beasts; and the remainder about equal numbers of Scots and

Herefords, with, perhaps, about 100 Town's-end Cows, a few Sussex Beasts, Staffords, &c. The Devons, runts, short-horns, and Irish Beasts, with a considerable number of the Scots, chiefly from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire; but a few of the different breeds, from our midland and western districts, Norfolk, Suffolk, Kent, Sussex, and Surrey; with about 200, in addition to the Town's-end Cows, from the London marshes.

About four-sixths of the Sheep appeared to be new Leicesters, of the South Down and white-faced crosses, in the proportion of about two of the former to five of the latter; about a sixth South Downs, and the remaining sixth about equal numbers of old Leicesters, polled Norfolks, Kents, and Kentish half-breeds, with a few pens of old Lincoln, Somersets, Dorsets, and horned Norfolks, horned and polled Scotch and Welsh Sheep, &c.

Full four-fifths of the Lambs appeared to be about equal numbers of South Downs and new Leicesters; the latter, for the most part, of the Downish cross; the remaining fifth Dorsets, with a few Somersets, Kents, and Kentish half-breeds, &c.

MARK-LANE.—Friday, August 30.

The arrivals this week are short. The prices remain the same as on Monday.

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